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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION UNDER COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION 8 (XXIII)

Letter dated 12 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

I have the honour to forward to you, herewith enclosed,* a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999. I would like to ask you to have it circulated as an official document of the fifty-second session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights under item 2 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Branko Brankovic

Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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MEMORANDUM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) OF 10 JUNE 1999

I. FAILURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

1. Sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over Kosovo and Metohija are inviolable and final: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Military Technical Agreement and the Chernomyrdin-Ahtisaari document have unambiguously reaffirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija **(preambular para 10; Annex 2, para 8)**.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia have carried out all their obligations under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement.

2. Systematic non-implementation and flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement by KFOR and UNMIK: In the past year of their mandate in the southern Serbian Province, KFOR and UNMIK have consciously avoided to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement or have deliberately and grossly breached them, in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. They have thus discredited themselves as impartial and well-meaning international trouble shooters having the mandate of the world Organization. Such an attitude on the part of KFOR and UNMIK, as well as the Security Council of the United Nations, as the body with primary responsibility for a consistent implementation of its resolution 1244 and related documents, are the underlying cause of the dramatic deterioration of the security and overall situation in the Province, which is now much worse than it was prior to the NATO armed aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia.

KFOR and UNMIK have not fulfilled any of the provisions of the Resolution and the Military Technical Agreement:

- Those relating to full and strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia **(preambular para 10, and para 8 of Annex 2 of the resolution)** that are systematically and deliberately violated by UNMIK's Head B. Kouchner and other representatives of UNMIK and KFOR. By their decisions which systematically undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, KFOR and UNMIK are acting complicit with the Albanian separatists and terrorists in their efforts to ensure preconditions for separating Kosovo and Metohija from the unified constitutional-legal, monetary-financial, economic, educational, judicial and other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. They are thus directly encouraging and helping the achievement of the separatist aspirations of Albanian terrorists and their political leaders and working against the goals of peace, stability and development in the region.

Placing the UN Mission in Kosovo and Metohija at the service of Albanian separatist-terrorist forces, with the aim of destroying the State sovereignty of a UN Member State, constitutes a dangerous precedent

in the practice of UN peace-keeping operations that negates the essential values of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and goes against UN peace missions as such.

- The basic human rights of Serbs, Muslims, Roma, Goranci, Turks, Egyptians and other non-Albanian population have been violated on a massive scale **(operative para 11j)**. The fundamental human right of these people, i.e. the right to life, has been threatened since the deployment of the international mission.

- The terrorist so-called "Kosovo Liberation Army" and other armed Albanian gangs have not been demilitarized, disarmed or disbanded **(operative para 9b)**.

- Personal and property safety as well as equality and a safe environment for all inhabitants, as an essential precondition for a safe return of refugees and displaced persons, and an unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance **(operative para 9c)**, have not been ensured.

- The laws and other regulations of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia have not been respected; there is no public order and peace **(operative para 9d)** or free movement of the population.

- The return of members of VJ and MUP to Kosovo and Metohija has been prevented without any basis **(operative para 4, paras 6 and 10 of Annex 2 of the resolution and para 4 of the Military Technical Agreement)**.

- International borders of the FR of Yugoslavia to Albania and Macedonia have neither been guarded nor secured **(operative para 9g)**. KFOR and UNMIK have allowed unhindered and illegal entry into Kosovo and Metohija of more than 250,000 people, who are not citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, mainly terrorists and other Albanian armed gangs of criminals.

The Province has been turned into Europe's centre of terrorism, organized international crime, trafficking in drugs and arms, illicit trade in women and children, "money laundering", etc.

- Systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 has prevented the initiation of a political process to settle the status of the Province within the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia **(operative para 11a)**.

- In violation of their obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, KFOR and UNMIK have continuously refused to cooperate with the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia in the discharge of the UN peace-keeping mission in its territory. Consequently, they are directly feeding Albanian separatist ambitions in Kosovo and Metohija, in direct contravention of the crucial provisions and the main goal of Security Council resolution 1244 and the related documents.

3. Total fiasco of the international presence under UN auspices in Kosovo and Metohija: Continuing deterioration of the overall situation in the Province is along the lines of efforts to cause artificially a prolonged destabilization in the region, with a view to finding justification for NATO to stay in the region and to revive its prestige and authority that have been seriously eroded by its illegal aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. Continued manipulations with very malicious statements by KFOR and UNMIK officials about alleged success of the international mission in the Province, despite being proven unequivocally wrong by the disastrous situation on the ground, bear witness to it.

The overall track record of the discharge of the one-year mandate of the international security (KFOR) and civil (UNMIK) presences in Kosovo and Metohija, under UN auspices, as set out in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), is disastrous in all its aspects.

II. SYSTEMATIC VIOLATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE MANDATE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. Decisions of UNMIK and KFOR: Regulations of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK B. Kouchner have no grounding in the resolution and are aimed at severing all links between Kosovo and Metohija and the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, i.e. fully separating the Province from the constitutional, legal, economic, monetary, financial, banking, customs, visa, administrative and other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

Regulations and decisions of the Head of UNMIK, B. Kouchner, undermine systematically and directly the State sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia in Kosovo and Metohija, the basic principle guaranteed by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), and decry the legal basis and prerogatives of statehood of the State of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia in that southern Serbian province, as an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

- **The so-called Interim Administration Council**, a de facto **Provincial "Government"**, composed of Albanians, mostly from the ranks of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and Albanian separatist political parties, is an illegal political creation aimed at legalizing ethnic supremacy of Albanians, with a view to carving out an ethnically pure Kosovo and Metohija.

The repeated attempts of the Special Representative to include in that body the Serbs, chosen by himself according to his own criteria mostly for offices of peripheral political importance and influence, are part and parcel of the same overall strategy of the Special Representative to legalize the status quo at the expense of the interests of Serbs and other non-Albanians.

- The decision of UNMIK on **an alleged transformation of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army** into a supposedly civilian organization, the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), is illegal having no grounding in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents and taking into account that the Security Council was not consulted on its adoption.

It has been proved beyond doubt that the Kosovo Protection Corps is a military/terrorist formation and one of the principal generators of the worsening of the situation and the crisis in the Province. Evidence of it being the **report submitted by the UNMIK Human Rights Unit of 29 February 2000**, which has been deliberately hidden from the eyes of the international public, so as to hoodwink it and mislead it into believing in an alleged success of the international presence in Kosovo and Metohija, under United Nations auspices.

- **Issuance of identification documents:** UNMIK has no authority to issue identification documents to Yugoslav citizens from Kosovo and Metohija. Consequently, the so-called Kouchner's passports and other personal documents constitute an act of the most flagrant violation of

the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 and of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia. Such acts are legally null and void and are absolutely unacceptable from the point of view of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

Allowing foreign citizens to enter the FR of Yugoslavia via border crossings temporarily controlled by UNMIK and KFOR, without a proper Yugoslav visa, is incompatible with international law and the practice of UN peace missions.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has most strongly protested against such acts aimed at disrupting the uniform regime of identification documents for Yugoslav citizens and called on all States and international organizations not to accept, in accordance with international law, documents illegally issued by UNMIK.

- **Functioning of the judiciary:** Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) envisages that the judicial system in Kosovo and Metohija operates in line with the Yugoslav legislation and within the judicial system of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

Through an illegitimate and illegal regulation, the Special Representative has established judicial organs in Kosovo and Metohija which conduct criminal proceedings without honouring the Yugoslav laws in force and violating the basic principles of criminal law set forth in international conventions.

Particularly unacceptable and unbecoming of a United Nations mission is the practice of double standards applied to the detriment of Serbs and Montenegrins in cases of arrest, institution and conduct of investigation, detention, determination of the right to defence, use of the mother tongue, etc.

466 Serbs are currently being detained in prisons. They have been arrested only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

2. Construction of foreign military bases and foreign (NATO/KFOR) military exercises: The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has most vigorously opposed the construction of military bases and the conduct of military exercises by foreign armies in a part of its sovereign territory without its approval. This is the most flagrant violation of its sovereignty and of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) as well as of the laws in force in the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia. This is further inconsistent with the character and spirit of peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations and sets a dangerous precedent, contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

3. Visits by foreign officials and "representation" of some foreign countries without the consent of the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia: They constitute the most flagrant form of violation of the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, in gross breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, provisions of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations as well as of prevalent international practice.

Accordingly, the illegal practice put in place by UNMIK of giving "approval" for the establishment of para-diplomatic missions of foreign States in Kosovo and Metohija and for the construction of "cultural centres" of some States, such as Saudi Arabia's, in any part of the single Yugoslav territory, without an explicit agreement of the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia, is totally unacceptable.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia most strongly condemns the recent illegal visit to the southern Serbian Province of the President of

the Republic of Albania, Rexhep Meidani, as well as his meetings with UNMIK and KFOR officials. This undisguised provocation against the FR of Yugoslavia and an act of the most flagrant violation of the State sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia is in the function of a direct support to Albanian separatists and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija.

4. Disrespect for the State symbols of the FR of Yugoslavia: The fact that the symbols of the State of the FR of Yugoslavia, primarily its flag, are not displayed at its international border crossings with Albania and Macedonia and that other border signs have been removed constitutes a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia.

5. Invalidity of KFOR and UNMIK decisions: The FR of Yugoslavia considers null and void and without any legal effect and as non-binding on itself and its authorities the conduct and decisions of KFOR and UNMIK, particularly those of Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK B. Kouchner, which disregard or violate the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, as well as all measures, acts and omissions of acts which are contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) or the Military Technical Agreement or represent an attempt at their revision.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has never ceded, nor does it intend to do so, the sovereignty over any part of its territory and rejects most strongly the tactics of deception and the diversion of attention from the alliance of UNMIK and KFOR with the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army. In particular, it repudiates all acts carried out along the line of *fait accompli*.

6. UNMIK's and KFOR's non-cooperation with the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia: Persistently refusing to cooperate with the relevant authorities in the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, KFOR and UNMIK have grossly violated the obligation to respect the State sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

Primary responsibility for such conduct on the part of KFOR and UNMIK lies with the United Nations which has refused to sign with the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia, as the host, a comprehensive agreement on the status of the peace mission. In this context, it is completely unacceptable and inappropriate to a peace mission under United Nations auspices that a delegation of the Security Council of the United Nations avoid contact with the Government of the country which it visited and which invited it.

III. MASSIVE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Responsibility of KFOR and UNMIK: The sole responsibility for massive violation of human rights in the Province, for lawlessness, chaos and breaches of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) relating to the preservation of the multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural character of the Province is borne by KFOR and UNMIK which have become directly accessory to ethnic cleansing and genocide.

2. Terror and violence: Albanian terror and violence, the ethnic cleansing of, and genocide against, non-Albanians, primarily Serbs and Montenegrins, but also the Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians, the destruction of their homes, usurpation and destruction of private and State property and rampant crime and chaos in Kosovo and Metohija continue unabated despite the presence of about 50,000 well-armed members of KFOR and UNMIK policemen.

An average ten people are killed or abducted in terrorist attacks in the Province every day. KFOR and UNMIK have thus become complicit in the most serious crimes against Serbs and other non-Albanian population and bear the greatest responsibility for the lack of minimum security for Serbs and non-Albanians in the Province.

Verbal **support for the multi-ethnic, multi-confessional and multi-cultural Kosovo and Metohija is a mere exercise in hypocrisy by KFOR and UNMIK**, taking into account that due to their non-implementation and gross violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the former composition of the population has been forcibly altered.

- **Ethnic cleansing:** Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, more than 360,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians, accounting for two thirds of the entire non-Albanian population of Kosovo and Metohija, have been forcibly driven out of the Province. However, systematic ethnic cleansing continues while KFOR and UNMIK are doing nothing to prevent it.

Ethnic cleansing of Serbs and Montenegrins has already been completed in most of Kosovo and Metohija. Therefore, Albanian terrorists are now concentrating, with an overt assistance and support of KFOR and UNMIK, their attacks on the few remaining Serb enclaves, primarily on Kosovska Mitrovica and some Serb villages completely surrounded by Albanians.

Unwillingness of KFOR and UNMIK to put a stop to it and cynical insistence, at the same time, on the establishment of multi-ethnic communities at any cost, particularly the so-called security zones, in the remaining Serb enclaves testify to the direct collusion between Albanian terrorists and international forces in Kosovo and Metohija in the process of ethnic cleansing of the Province of its non-Albanians, the Serbs in particular.

On the other hand, there is no mention of Pristina, for instance, which had a population of 40,000 Serbs and Montenegrins, of whom less than 100 remained after KFOR and UNMIK were deployed. Illustrative in this respect is the fact that of the former 25,000 school and university students in Pristina only 35 are now attending classes outside Pristina in the village of Laplje Selo.

KFOR and UNMIK have done nothing to restore the former multi-ethnic structures in Prizren, Pec, Orahovac, Djakovica, Glogovac and many other towns and villages of Kosovo and Metohija. On the contrary, by publicly denying the existence of conditions for it, the responsible officials of the United Nations, KFOR and UNMIK are, in effect, discouraging Serbs to return in large numbers to their ancestral homes and directly contribute to reinforcing the mono-ethnicity of the Province.

Similarly, a perfidious policy of constant demonization of Serbs aimed at justifying the real intentions of Albanian separatists and terrorists is another attempt by KFOR and UNMIK to cover up their own complicity in the process of systematic ethnic cleansing of everything of non-Albanian, especially Serbian provenance, in the Province.

Albanians themselves, loyal citizens of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia who refuse to toe the line, are increasingly being targeted by Albanian terrorists and criminals.

During the month of May Albanian terrorists carried out a number of attacks on Croats living in the village of Janjevo, which has been virtually emptied under pressure from the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army. (Of its 1,500 Croat inhabitants about 350 remained behind.)

- **Terrorism:** 4,878 terrorist attacks (4,590 against Serbs and Montenegrins) were carried out in the period from 10 June 1999 through 31

May 2000. In the same period 1,027 persons (902 Serbs and Montenegrins) were killed; 955 (898 Serbs and Montenegrins) were wounded and 945 (869 Serbs and Montenegrins) were abducted and missing. More than 50,000 homes, mostly those belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and Roma, were destroyed, burned down or severely damaged.

- **New forms of ethnic cleansing and other serious crimes against Serbs:** KFOR members have continued their practice of harassing Serbs. The latest examples thereof being the incident where KFOR armoured personnel carriers and dogs were used against local Serbs in the village of Babin Most, municipality of Obilic (on 31 May). They protested over the brutal murder of Milutin Trajkovic.

- **"Labour" camps and prisons for Serbs:** KFOR and UNMIK have done nothing to help with the release of Serb civilians, who have been detained by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army in the "labour camps" in Kosovo and Metohija, which are under strict control and to which not even ICRC representatives have access. Furthermore, KFOR and UNMIK as well as other international humanitarian organizations have not made any effort to have several hundred Serbs abducted in Kosovo and Metohija and now detained in the Republic of Albania, set free.

Even though this is the most inhuman violation of individual human rights and fundamental freedoms, of which it is fully aware, the International Force in Kosovo and Metohija is trying to downplay the problem of spreading the information that there is allegedly lack of evidence and that any parallels may be drawn between the abducted Serbs and the Albanian terrorists and criminals convicted as an outcome of due process of the law and now serving their well-deserved sentences.

- **Destruction of cultural and historic sites:** Destruction of Serbian cultural monuments, the symbols of the centuries' old roots of Serbian statehood and spirituality in the region of Kosovo and Metohija continues unabated. 86 churches and medieval monasteries have been destroyed, burned or seriously damaged.

- **Discrimination and a cultural and spiritual genocide against Serbs:** Under the auspices of the United Nations, UNMIK has tolerated and encouraged by its actions discrimination against Serbs, especially in education (closing of universities and schools), culture and the media in the Serbian language.

Discrimination against Serbs and Montenegrins is particularly evident in the judiciary, education, employment, etc. By contrast, Albanians irrespective of their skills are favoured to any other ethnic groups, which is a gross violation of the principle of equality of various ethnic communities and the principle of multiethnicity.

The Albanian names of streets, settlements and institutions have been forced upon. UNMIK has not only turned a blind eye to this practice but has directly taken part in it.

3. Disarmament of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army: The report of UNMIK's Human Right Unit (dated 29 February 2000) unequivocally confirmed the well-documented arguments of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia that **the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army had neither been disarmed nor demilitarized and that the alleged transformation of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army into the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps was a charade and a manipulation, staged to avoid the obligation to genuinely demilitarize and disarm this illegal terrorist organization.**

KFOR and UNMIK, and Special Representative B. Kouchner in particular, bear full responsibility for the establishment, with their blessing, of an illegal Albanian armed formation, composed mostly of notorious Albanian, as well as international terrorists, recruited in

neighbouring and other States known for fomenting international terrorism, including Islamic extremists from Chechnya.

- **Criminalization of the Province:** KFOR and UNMIK bear sole responsibility for the state of chaos, lawlessness and general criminalization of the Province.

This state of affairs casts a long pall of disgrace over the United Nations, because Kosovo and Metohija has been turned into a stronghold of international organized crime and terrorism and a haven of narco-mafia, smugglers of arms, purveyors of white slavery, juvenile crime and prostitution in Central and Western Europe. This is not only an important source of income for the implementation of the separatist-terrorist strategy developed by Albanian extremists in Kosovo and Metohija, but had an important share in the criminalization and destabilization of Europe as a whole and in preventing the ongoing integration processes.

According to German federal police, Albanian criminals and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija are responsible for the import of 80 per cent of Europe's heroin. The annual "revenue" from the laundering of "proceeds" from illicit trafficking in drugs and arms through a network of 200 banks and foreign exchange bureaux amounts to US$ 1.5 billion. Even in the notoriously biased West, it is no longer concealed that 30-50 per cent of the money spent on arms by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army derives from illicit drug trade.

According to UNMIK police commissioner for the Pristina area Jules Moreaux in the period since January 2000 alone, DM 6 million has been stolen from non-governmental organizations in Pristina. It is characteristic, in this respect, that large sums have been stolen just from one Islamic NGO.

Despite the state of an overall criminalization of the Province, UNMIK has started preparations to re-admit tens of thousands of Albanian criminals deported from Western Europe (Switzerland, Germany, etc.), thus additionally intensifying the ethnic cleansing of Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma and other non-Albanians in the Province.

4. Voter registration and local elections in Kosovo and Metohija: Under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), UNMIK has no authority to issue identification documents to Yugoslav citizens of Kosovo and Metohija or to conduct voter registration and hold elections in the Province. In accordance with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, that right has been vested in the competent State authorities of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia alone, in line with the existing legislation.

Fair and democratic elections in Kosovo and Metohija will be possible to organize only after necessary conditions have been created and after appropriate structures of local government (substantial autonomy) for which elections will be held have been established as an outcome of a comprehensive political process, with active and equal participation of the official authorities and institutions of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and the representatives of all ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija, as well as an appropriate participation of representatives of the UN Security Council.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia repudiates strongly all attempts to call elections in Kosovo and Metohija as long as the basic conditions, i.e. peace and stability under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), have not been created.

To that end, it is necessary to ensure, first and foremost, a free and safe return of all expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians, to deport more than 250,000 foreign nationals who entered Kosovo and Metohija illegally after the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK and to reach agreement

with the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia on the basic parameters of a political settlement for Kosovo and Metohija, in line with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

5. Political settlement as an imperative for preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents have unambiguously reaffirmed that Kosovo and Metohija is an integral part of the single territory of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

All attempts to determine parameters of "substantial autonomy" of Kosovo and Metohija outside the constitutional and legal framework of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia are illegal, especially if done without active participation of their competent authorities. Likewise, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia is strongly against the Security Council legalizing any document on the substance of a future autonomy for Kosovo and Metohija which will take any other premises as its starting-point.

- A political settlement presupposes:

(a) respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia;

(b) full discharge of the mandate of UNMIK and KFOR, in line with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement, in particular: physical and property safety for all inhabitants, disbandment and disarmament of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army or its surrogate, the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps; respect for human rights; free and safe return for all expelled and deportation of all foreign nationals illegally staying in the Province; restoration of public order and peace; free movement; return of Yugoslav authorities to the State border and its full control;

(c) autonomy within the Republic of Serbia, while guaranteeing equality of all citizens and ethnic communities;

(d) dialogue between legitimate representatives of ethnic communities and representative of the State, with appropriate participation of representatives of the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia most vigorously opposes all projects about the future status of autonomy and self-government that provide for the separation of this Serbian province from the present constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and have no grounding either in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) or in the existing constitutional order of the FR of Yugoslavia which is inviolable.

The FR of Yugoslavia will not accept, nor will it be bound, in any way, by any act which strives to impose outside solutions on Kosovo and Metohija irrespective of their source or provenance.

6. Return of the Yugoslav Army (VJ) and police (MUP): Despite very clear provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement (o.p. 4 and paras 6 and 10 of Annex 2 to the Resolution as well as para 4 of the Military Technical Agreement), KFOR and UNMIK have, without any justification, prevented the return of VJ and MUP personnel to the Province.

IV. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council of the United Nations, as the guarantor of its resolution 1244 (1999), bears full responsibility for its non-implementation and gross violation, primarily of those provisions reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on its entire territory.

Failing to take, in the one-year period after the adoption of its resolution 1244 (1999), appropriate measures to ensure its strict compliance, the Security Council has confirmed its unwillingness to fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. Consequently, it is directly responsible for the past adverse consequences of such conduct on its part.

Proceeding from its sovereign rights guaranteed by the Chernomyrdin-Ahtisaari document, Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement, as well as bearing in mind the irrefutable facts that KFOR and UNMIK, and particularly Special Representative B. Kouchner, have systematically violated, undermined or have been unable to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia notes that the international mission in Kosovo and Metohija under United Nations auspices has been a complete failure. KFOR and UNMIK, Special Representative Kouchner in particular, are solely responsible for the exodus, ethnic cleansing, genocide and apartheid against Serbs, Montengrins, Roma, Goranci, Muslims, Turks and other non-Albanians, as well as for a disastrous situation in all segments of economic and social life in the Province.

By their overall conduct contrary to the provisions and goals of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents, the international security (KFOR) and civil (UNMIK) presences in Kosovo and Metohija have betrayed the confidence placed in them by the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia in agreeing to the temporary deployment of this international mission under United Nations auspices in a part of its territory.

V. DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

In view of the above considerations, the **Government of the FR of Yugoslavia demands that the Security Council:**

- declare null and void all acts and decisions taken by Head of UNMIK Bernard Kouchner, contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999);

- condemn in the strongest terms, put an end to the activity of Bernard Kouchner and withdraw from Kosovo and Metohija the forces of KFOR and UNMIK, who are directly responsible for the systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and for countless loss of life, untold suffering of the Serbian and other non-Albanian population as well as for the damage caused by the Albanian terrorists in the presence of tens of thousands of KFOR and UNMIK members;

- urgently take all necessary measures to ensure full and consistent implementation of its resolution 1244 (1999);

- most strongly condemn continued aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against the FR of Yugoslavia through material, political and media support to the Albanian separatists and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija whose activities, in conjunction with the obstruction of the implementation of its resolution 1244 (1999) by UNMIK and KFOR, are aimed at destabilizing and breaking up the territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, at reshaping its internationally recognized borders

and, by extension, at causing widespread instability and conflict in the region with unforeseeable consequences on peace and security in the Balkan region;

- take all necessary steps **to compensate for the damage and other losses** inflicted on the population, the economy and cultural heritage of Kosovo and Metohija by UNMIK and KFOR and by the terrorist and criminal gangs they are supporting.

Belgrade, 7 June 2000

O V E R V I E W
of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 in Kosovo and Metohija, the Autonomous Province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia
since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK,
in the period from 10 June 1999 to 4 June 2000

(1) Number of terrorist attacks: 4,878

4,590 committed against Serbs and Montenegrins, 110 against Albanians and 178 against Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and members of other ethnic communities.

(2) Number of killed persons: 1,027

902 Serbs and Montenegrins, 76 Albanians and 49 members of other ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija.

(3) Number of abducted and missing persons: 945

869 Serbs and Montenegrins, 42 Albanians and 34 members of other ethnic communities.
The fate of 782 persons is still unknown; 102 abducted persons were killed, 7 persons escaped, while 48 were released.

(4) Number of wounded persons: 955

898 Serbs and Montenegrins, 20 Albanians and 37 members of other ethnic communities.

(5) Ethnic cleansing: In the campaign of ethnic cleansing following the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK two-thirds of the non-Albanian population, i.e. over 360 000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija, of whom 280 000 are Serbs.

The following towns and villages have been ethnically cleansed of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians:

- Pristina (all Serbs have been driven out of its largest suburbs of Ulpijana, Suncani Breg, Dardanija, Univerzitetsko Naselje. Of the 40 000 Serbs who used to live in Pristina before KFOR and UNMIK came to Kosovo and Metohija, 25,000 were school and university students. Today, only 35 Serbian schoolchildren live in Pristina and attend classes in the local school in the village of Laplje;
- Prizren (only 100 Serbian families remain);
- Gnjilane, the situation in this town was alarming in March, April and May (in this period alone over 350 houses of Serbs were sold). The number of remaining Serbs has been halved and today only about 1,500 Serbs remain. KFOR and UNMIK have warned them not to leave their homes.
- Djakovica, Pec, Podujevo, Glogovac, as well as the areas of Kosovska Mitrovica (Vucitrn, Srbica), Lipljan (" KLA" terrorists set fire to 73 out of a total of 75 Serb houses in the village of Slovinje in this municipality), Kosovo Polje, from which 80 per cent of their Serbian residents have been expelled, i.e. 7,000 Serbs and 4,000 other non-Albanians (their homes have been burned and looted, while shops, cafes and other property are being seized from their owners. In the presence of KFOR, ethnic Albanian terrorists brutalize and harass the Serbs who refuse to sell their homes and leave Kosovo and Metohija);
- the whole area of the municipalities of Istok and Klina including the villages of Dzakovo, Osojane, Tucepom, Kos, Zac, Belica, Krnjine, Maticane, Kacanik, Stimlje, Kmetovacka Vrbica and others, where 3,440 Serbian homes were burned down;
- the surroundings of Urosevac, Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrpica, Ljestar, Zegra (municipality of Gnjilane), Zitnje, Pozaranje, Grmovo, Drobes; in the village of Talinovac the two last Serbian houses whose owners had been forced to move out were burnt down at the beginning of April;
- the surroundings of Vitina, 18 Serbian villaged cleansed of Serbs (Kabas, Binac and other villages), the areas of Kosovska Kamenica (villages of Bratilovce, Firiceja and others) and Kosovsko Pomoravlje, as well as the villages of Toplicane, Rujice, Magure, Slovinja, Staro Gracko, Klobukar in the municipality of Novo Brdo. (All Serbian houses have been burned down and all its owners forced to leave.)

In May 2000 the shelling, burning and mining of Serbian houses was intensified in the municipality of Vitina, especiially in the villages of Vrbovac, Grncar, Binac and Klokot, the latter being crucial for the integration of the Serbian entities in Kosovsko Pomoravlje.

Members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army exert great pressure on ethnic Goranci, the indigenous residents of the region of Gora, who are not allowed to use their maternal Serbian language in schools and in everyday life, in an attempt to misrepresent this ethnic group as Albanians.

Expulsion of the members of the Muslim ethnic community, loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, has intensified particularly in the area of the municipality of Istok..

In the area of Prizren and Djakovica about 65,000 Kosovo Albanian Catholics live in a difficult situation and under great pressure from Albanian terrorists who accuse them of "collaboration with Serbs".

During the month of May " KLA" terrorists made several attacks against

the Croats of Janjevo. Under heavy pressure from " KLA" terrorists only 350 Croats of the former population of 1,500 have remained in Janjevo.

Prevention of the return of Serbs:

Albanian separatists continue their deliberate actions, aimed at preventing the return of Serbs to Kosovo and Metohija. They raze Serbian houses in a pre-planned and synchronized manner, particularly in the areas of Pec, Istok and Klina.. The most drastic example was the looting and bulldozing of over 250 Serbian houses in the village of Bijelo Polje, on 15 April 2000. The area of this village was turned into a garbage dump. Serbian houses in the villages of Brezanik and Osojane have also been bulldozed. Fourteen Serbian villages in the municipality of Vitina do not exist any more because all the houses have been destroyed. At the end of April, Albanian terrorists announced that they will carry out similar organized actions of looting and destroying Serbian houses in the villages near Istok and Novo Brdo.

" KLA" terrorists set fire to the local elementary school in the village of Siga, municipality of Pec (24 April), which was the only undamaged facility in the village, designated as such to serve temporary shelter for displaced persons.

" KLA" terrorists have intensified their rocket-propelled and other armed attacks on the village of Gorazdevac to prevent it from becoming a centre for Serbs returning to the Metohija region.

UNHCR officials discourage the return of Serbs in Orahovac with the explanation that the siutation has not yet stabilized. However, Serbs are convinced that there exist minimum conditions for their return.

(7) The latest brutal crimes: vandalazing of the Orthodox Christian cemetery in Presevo, where 35 headstones were demolished (7 May) as well as in the village of Banjska, municipality of Vucitrn (10 May); bombing of a shop in Cernica, municipality of Gnjilane, in which 5 Serbs were injured (9 May); killing of Miljaim Djakoli in the village of Trnava, municipality of Podujevo, as he was accused by " KLA" terrorists of " collaborating" with the Serbs (10 May); abduction of Arsenije Krivokapic in Kosovska Mitrovica (13 May); killing of Milan Milovanovic in the village of Vukojevac, municipality of Kursumlija, about 600-700 meters inside the ground security zone (18 May); killing of Dragan Peric, 75, in the field in the village of Gojbulja, municipality of Vucitrn (19 May); arson of the student boarding house in Gnjilane, which was gutted by the fire (23 May); killing of Vladimir Ilic, 50, on his doorstep in Vitina (24 May); attack on Serbs in the village of Dobrotin, municipality of Lipljan, in which 4 Serbs sustained serious injuries (26 May); bombing of a Serb cafe in Bresje, in which 5 Serbs were seriously injured (26 May); arson in the Trepca factory complex in the southern part of Kosovska Mitrovica, in which enormous damage was caused to property (26 May); attack on the Serbs outside a shop in the village of Cernica, municipality of Gnjilane, in which Tihomir Trifunovic, Vojin Vasic and a five-year old Milos Petrovic were killed while two Serbs were gravely wounded (28 May); attack on Serbs in the village of Klokot, municipality of Vitina, in which Lepterka Marinkovic, 67, was killed and another 3 Serbs were seriously wounded (31 May); killing of Milutin Trajkovic, 33, in the village of Babin Most, municipality of Obilic (31 May); bombing of the house of Djordje Velickovic, a Serb, in Obilic, in which Misko

Todorovic was seriously injured (1 June); murder of two Serbs Sinisa Dimic and Vlastimir Milic and the wounding of three other Serbs, of whom two minors, in a car which ran over the anti-tenk mine placed by the Albanian terrorists the night before on the road connecting the Serbian villages of Ugljare and Preoce in the vicinity of Pristina (2 June).

(8) New forms of terror against Serbs and other non-Albanians:

In its security actions against Serbian and other non-Albanians, KFOR is increasingly demonstrating force and resorting to harassment and physical violence and causing damage to Serbian property. Drastic incidents occurred in Kosovska Mitrovica (on 20-25 February), in the villages of Mogila (on 25-26 February), in which Serbian houses were searched in a most brutal way, Draganovac (municipality of Gnjilane) and Miolice (Municipality of Leposavic), Mali Zvecan (27 February), Gornje Kusce (1 March) and the Serbian villages of Rudare and Grabovac (1 March). The searches were conducted by KFOR jointly with the terrorists of the so-called KLA, who wore international security forces uniforms, in an open display of the existence of co-ordination between KFOR and Albanian terrorists.

In April violence against Serbs in the so-called security actions of KFOR has assumed dramatic proportions. The most drastic examples were the incidents which took place in the village of Dobrotin on 2 April, in the village of Sevce on 4 April and in the villages of Lepina and Jazine, when KFOR members released dogs on the Serbs who had gathered to protest the difficult situation and when a large number of people were seriously injured. Several persons were also injured in a brutal action of KFOR against Serbian demonstrators in Gracanica on 7 April 2000.

KFOR members used APCs and dogs against local people in Babin Most, municipality of Obilic, who had gathered to protest over the brutal murder of Milutin Trajkovic in their village (31 May).

(9) Terrorist attacks outside the Province:

Groups of Allbanian terrorists are located in the area of the villages of Breznica, Muhovac, Car, Zarbince, Ravno Bucje and others. They are attacking out of their headquarters in the village of Rogacica, municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, against areas outside the Province. Incidents include grenade-propelled attacks from the village of Dobrosin against the police checkpoint near Bujanovac (8 and 20 May); attacks with automatic weapons against a local police patrol in the village of Konculj (23 and 24 May);a grenade-propelled attack on local police near the village of Lucane (30 May).

(10) Terrorist attacks on Serbian convoys:

Attacks on a Serbian convoys headed for Strpce, near the village of Radivojce (on 22 and 29 February); attack on a Serbian convoy en route to Koretiste, in the village of Dobricane (28 February); attack on a bus ferrying Serbian children home from school on the road between Gornje Kusce and Koretiste (29 February); Lieutenant Peter Ramstell (KFOR, Kosovska Mitrovica area) banned all KFOR security escorts for buses transporting Serbian schoolchildren and sick persons to Gracanica (1 March); attacks against Serbian convoys in the village of Koretin (6 and 20 March); repeated attacks against Serbian convoys in Gnjilane (7, 10

and 31 March); an attack on a Serbian convoy in the village of Dobrovce (27 March); attack on a Serbian convoy on the road between Bujanovac and Gracanica (11 April 2000); attack on a convoy from Strpce in the village of Pozaranje, municipality of Vitina (18 April 2000).

KFOR has not prevented these terrorist attacks. Also, it has refused to provide security escorts to convoys between Merdare and Kosovo Polje. In addition to daily terror against them, this is added pressure on Serbs to leave Kosovo Polje.

(11) Number of arbitrarily arrested persons by KFOR and UNMIK: 466

Arrested Serbs are detained in prisons in Pristina, Prizren, Sojevo near Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Klokot Banja.

They have been arrested without any explanation or charges, only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently by the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

43 Serbs arbitrarily arrested without legal grounds by KFOR and UNMIK have been detained in a prison in Kosovska Mitrovica for eleven months already. In this period no investigation or any court proceedings have been instituted. On 10 April 2000, 37 detained Serbs and 5 Roma went on a hunger strike. The immediate cause was the release of Gjelal Ademi, an ethnic Albanian, against whom an investigation had been instituted because of a hand grenade attack in which 22 Serbs and 14 French soldiers of KFOR were injured. The detained Serbs and Roma were forced to go on a hunger strike for more than 40 days in an effort to realize their basic human rights in this way. They ended their strike as B. Kouchner told them on 21 May that they would stand trial shortly.

(12) Prisons and labour camps for abducted Serbs run by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Libertion Army

The abducted Serbian civilians, detained by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberatin Army, are kept in the labour camps located in the village of Maticane and in the wider area of Prizren (" Ortokal" estate, a building situated on the road to Djakovica) and in Drenica. 472 abducted Serbs are kept in the camps.

KLA prisons for Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other ethnic communities who are not supportive of Albanian terrorists are situated also around the village of Brod, municipality of Dragas, and along the Djakovica road towards the village of Junik, municipality of Decani, as well as in the villages of Glodjane, Izbica and Strovce in the Kosovska Mitrovica district; and in the premises of Railroad Transport Co. in Urosevac.

The prison located in the offices of the Pristina Chamber of Commerce and Industry, run by the so-called
KLA, where 71 non-Albanians have been detained, was relocated to another unspecified facility on 27 April.

(13) Situation in Kosovska Mitrovica:

Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in Kosovo and Metohija, the

security situation has been very serious, particularly in and around Kosovska Mitrovica. Some of the most salient types and instances of atrocities have been:

- looting and the destruction of 2,365 homes belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanians (1,200 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 1,060 in Vucitrn; and 105 in Srbica);
- eviction of 700 Serbian families from their apartments (500 in southern Kosovska Mitrovica; 150 in Vucitrn; and 50 in Srbica);
- looting and the destruction of the property of the following companies:

1. In Kosovska Mitrovica: Socially-owned companies "Kosovo-Sirovina", "Betonjerka", "Lux", "AMD", "Kosmet-Prevoz", "Trans-Kosovo", Duvanska, Minel, Zemljoradnicka zadruga (cooperative), Hortikultura, Mitrovcanka, DES, "Ibar-Rozaje" warehouse, water utility company "Vodovod", printing company "Progres", electric power generation company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT and a large number of bars and cafes owned by non-Albanians.

2. In Vucitrn: Socially-owned companies "Sartid", "Vucitrn-Prevoz", "Ratar", Farm Cooperative, paints and coatings factory "Ekstra", construction company "Kosovo", utilities company "Sitnica", private company "Cicavica", employment bureau, local community centre, Town Hall of Vucitrn, Construction Land Fund, local department store, Auditing Office building, Jugobanka, primary and secondary schools, Jugopetrol, Beopetrol, electric power generationcompany "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT.

3. In Srbica: Hunting munitions factory, plastics factory, socially-owned company "Buducnost", Farm Cooperative, public utilities company, "Dijamant-produkt" Co., local community centre, local self-managing community of interest, "Zitopromet" Co. and its silos.

(14) Recent killings and terrorizing of Albanians loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia:

The terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has stepped up the execution of Albanians who do not support their policy and goals, particularly in the areas of Pristina, Podujevo and Pec. The most drastic examples are: the murder of Hejdi Sejdiu, a member of the Provincial Committee of the Serbian Socialist Party, in his home town of Urosevac in front of his wife and three children (on 10 February), the killing of Danush Januzi in Vitina (on 10 February); the massacre of Tahir Bekim, abducted and later killed by the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (parts of his mutilated body were found on 24 February).

The terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army burnt down the house of Sellim Broshi, former head of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior, in the village of Odanovce, municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, on 20 March 2000. They are also looking for Sinan Rexhepi, former employee of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior. They threaten Sadik Hajrulah from Vitina, Ramadan Sermaxhi, employee of the Ministry of the Interior in Gnjilane, Minir Krasniqi from Kosovska Kamenica, as well as other former or present ethnic Albanian members of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior in Gnjilane. In mid-March, terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army abducted Noa and Nua Kajtazi, Catholic Albanians, in the village of Zjum accusing them that they are loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia. They requested a ransom from their family in the amount of DM 40,000. They also searched their houses, looted them and beat the members of their family.

In addition to Serbs, the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army also rounds up Albanians, loyal to the State of the FR of Yugoslavia, and detain them in their prison camps (around the village of Brod, municipality of Dragas).

(15) Destruction of churches, monasteries and cultural monuments:

86 churches, monasteries and other cultural monuments were burned down, demolished or seriously damaged, among them the Church of the Entrance of Our Lady into the Temple at Dolac, monastery of St. Mark at Korisa from 1467, monastery of Prophets Kosmo and Damien in Zociste from 14th century, the church in Kijevo from the 14th century, the Holy Trinity monastery from the 14th century near Musutiste, monastery Devic built in 1440, Church of St. Paraskeva in Drenik from the 16th century, Church of St. Demetrius near Pec, the Orthodox church at Grmovo near Vitina, Church of St. Elijah at Zegra near Gnjilane, church of Holy Mother in Musutiste from 1315, Church of St. Elijah at Bistrazin, Church of Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, monastery of St. Uros in Nerodimlje, monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel from the 14th century in Binac, Church of St. Mary from the 16th century in Belo Polje, Church of St. John the Baptist in Pecka Banja, churches in the villages of Naklo, Vucitrn, Petrovac, Urosevac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Krusevo, Osojane, Samodreza, Dresna near Klina, Rekovac, Petric, monastery Binac near Vitina, Holy Trinity Cathedral in Djakovica, St. Nicholas' Church in Gnjilane.

Monks and other clergy are being terrorized and persecuted. More than 150 parish residences were destroyed or damaged. Over 10,000 icons and other sacral objects, most of which are part of cultural treasures under the special protection of the State, were stolen or destroyed. Medieval frescoes were destroyed in 70 per cent of Orthodox churches and monasteries.

Assaults on members of the Catholic religious community by the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have intensified in Prizren and Pec, particularly assaults on clergymen (The homes of two Franciscan priests were burned down.).

The following cultural monuments were damaged or demolished:
- statues of the greatest lexicographer of the Serbian language Vuk Karadzic and the great Montenegrin poet Petar Petrovic Njegos in downtown Pristina;
- memorials to King Uros in Urosevac and King Dusan in Prizren;
- memorial to Prince Lazar in Gnjilane and the memorial to Serbian rulers from the Nemanjic dynasty in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje;
- memorial to Milos Obilic, the symbol of the town of Obilic. KFOR removed the damaged statue to the compounds of the thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B".
- about 400 000 books vanished in the fire set to the Pristina Library.

Many of the destroyed monuments are outstanding examples of the Serbian cultural heritage and are on the list of the monuments of exceptional cultural value under the protection of UNESCO.

(16) Forced and illegal taking over of public institutions:

- Forcible and illegal takeovers of premises and buildings of post offices, banks, medical institutions, water and power supply systems, university, elementary and secondary schools, municipal and other local government buildings, local communes, buildings of the Ministry of the Interior and the Army of Yugoslavia, factories, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. in Pristina (premises of the Clinical Centre "Pristina" and the health station whose equipment has been stolen and taken by doctors in private practice, Federal Customs Administration, Public Housing Company, Institute for Urban Planning, water supply company "Vodovod", thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B", depots and petrol stations of "Jugopetrol", the shareholding companies "Kosmet-Pristina", "Kosovo-Trans", "Energoinvest", "Autopristina", car shock absorbers factory, "Jugotrans", etc.) as well as in Prizren, Dragas, Podujevo, Lipljan, Strpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje (with the assistance of KFOR), Djakovica (with the assistance of KFOR).

- By forced and illegal taking over of public enterprises and institutions tens of thousands employed Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were sacked and left with no means to support themselves.

- More than 190 major companies were forcibly and illegally seized, whose equipment was looted and most often taken to Albania.

(17) Armed artillery attacks on villages: Slovinj, Maticane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, the villages around Kosovska Kamenica: Grncar, Magila, Ajvalija, all the villages of the Istok-Klina region, Gorazdevac near Pec, Svinjare, Klokot, Novo Brdo, Zjum, Donja and Gornja Gusterica, Susica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Vitina, Cernice, (municipality of Gnjilane), Dobrusa, Veliko Ropotovo (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Partes, Podgradje, Malisevo and Pasjane (municipality of Gnjilane), Ljestar, Budriga, Dobrotin (municipality of Lipljan), Grncar, Binac, Ranilug, Silovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Caglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, Suvo Grlo and Banje (municipality of Srbica), in the following villages in the area of the municipality of Gora: Brodosavce, Belobrod, Kukavce; frequent attacks on houses of Goranci, Muslims and Albanians, loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia, and in Grabovac (municipality of Zvecan).

All Serbian houses in the villages of Donji Livoc, Kmetova Vrbica, Lipovica and Cernice in the municipality of Gnjilane, and in the villages of Vaganes, Gradjenik and Orahovica in the municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, all forming part of Kosovsko Pomoravlje, were set on fire or destroyed by mortars or explosives.

All this runs counter to assertions by KFOR and UNMIK that the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has been disarmed.

(18) Blockade of towns and villages: Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoca, Koretin, villages around Gnjilane, Gornja Srbica, Gorazdevac, Priluzje (the village surrounded by Albanians, with no doctors, shops and phone lines; about 80 per cent of the villagers who worked for the Electric Power Industry of Serbia have remained jobless).

About 3,500 Serbian residents of Orahovac have been living for more than ten months since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the first concentration camp in Europe after the Second World War, besieged by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

(19) Armed threats against villages and terror committed on a daily basis against non-Albanians: Ugljari, Srpski Babus, Stimlje, Novo Selo, Bresje, Obilic, the area around Kosovo Polje, Milosevo (on which an armed attack was recently carried out), the village of Zebnice (dramatic humanitarian situation), most of the mainly Catholic Croatian population of the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Vrnavo Kolo and Sasare have moved out, Drenovac (50 Serbs massacred), village of Cernice (a series of incidents in which US KFOR soldiers maltreated Serbs), Pozaranje, Gotovusa, Gatnje, Zubin Potok, Veliki Alas, Vrelo and Radevo, Plemetin and Slatina (municipality of Vucitrn), Crkolez (municipality of Istok), Ogose - municipality of Kosovska Kamenica (where almost all Roma families have been driven out), Banjska, Gojbulja and Miroce (municipality of Vucitrn), Brezanik (municipality of Pec).

Ruthless terror is used against the remaining Serbs in the village of Obilic: their houses are attacked and set on fire. They cannot call fire emergency services or ask for KFOR and UNMIK assistance since their telephone lines are disconnected, while those belonging to Albanian households are connected. This provides further evidence of the discrimination against Serbs by KFOR and UNMIK who sit idly by.

(20) The looted Serbian villages whose residents were forced out:
Muzicani, Slivovo, Orlovic, Dragas, the area around Kosovo Polje, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinicka Zupa, Medregovac, Grace, Zociste, Sofalija, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Lestar, Donja Sipasnica, Miganovce, Laniste and Zmijarnik (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica).

(21) Serbian settlements set on fire: Istok, Klina, Donja Lapastica, Obrandza, Velika Reka, Perane, Lause, the villages around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zociste, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitomirice, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Alos-Toplicane, Krajiste, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goles (municipality of Lipljan), Orlovic (municipality of Pristina), Krpimej and Lausa (municipality of Podujevo), Muzicane (all Serbian houses burned down), Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje (all Serbian houses looted and burned down), Sinaje (municipality of Istok), Balovac, Mali Talinovac, Ljubizda, Klobuka and Oraovica (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Zaskok and Novi Miros (municipality of Urosevac).

(22) Registered number of homes burned down: About 50,000 houses of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians were burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.

(23) Registered number of illegal entries of foreign citizens into the FR of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without the necessary papers (visas and registration of stay with the competent authorities): 825

Over 250,000 foreigners have illegally entered Kosovo and Metohija with approval of UNMIK and KFOR. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has officially requested their deportation on several occasions. These requests went unheeded, although those persons are international terrorists, criminals, narco-mafia members, white slave merchants, organizers of brothels and other forms of organized international crime.

(24) Registered number of stolen vehicles: over 12,000

As a result of open borders with Macedonia and Albania 250,000 vehicles were brought into Kosovo and Metohija without payment of customs duties. Most of these vehicles were stolen.

The extended vehicle registration period under an illegal regulation by Special Representative Kouchner has effectively legalized crime and theft of tens of thousands of vehicles.

(25) Registered number of cases of violation of the ground security zone by KFOR: 4

ANNEX II

CONTRASTING ANALYSIS OF THE MOST DRASTIC TERRORIST ACTS AND VIOLATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) IN THE PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA SINCE THE DEPLOYMENT OF KFOR AND UNMIK, IN THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 1999 THROUGH 4 JUNE 2000

Period	Terrorist attacks	Killed persons	Abducted and missing persons	Wounded persons	Expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians	Destroyed temples and cultural sites	Arbitrarily arrested Serbs by KFOR
10 June-26 July 1999	839	96	245	43	over 165,000	25	31
10 June-30 October 1999	2,947	447	648	216	over 330,000 (250,000 Serbs)	70	38
10 June 1999-27 February 2000	4,354	910	821	802	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	84	185
10 June 1999-30 March 2000	4,564	936	867	876	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	85	191
10 June 1999-7 May 2000	4,792	1,010	936	924	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	86	200
10 June 1999-4 June 2000	4,878	1,027	945	955	over 360,000 (280,000 Serbs)	86	466

Note. This contrasting analysis was made on the basis of official data published in the Memoranda of the Federal Government concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), dated 27 July and 3 November 1999, 1 March, 3 April, 8 May and 7 June 2000, respectively.